

THE GOAT

“A” “H Q” “B”

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS

MONTHLY CHRONICLE

PRICE

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With the Permission of Lt. Col. W. H. Bell, D.S.O.

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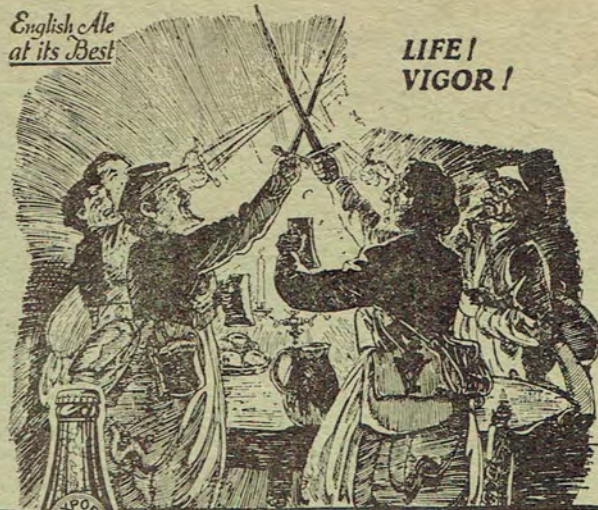
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## Editorial.

With the publication of this number, "The Goat" makes its debut as Regimental Magazine of The Royal Canadian Dragoons. Its success or failure rests not with the editorial staff, not with our subscribers or advertisers, but with every individual member of the Regiment. So long as the only interest and responsibility the individual takes in the paper is to buy a copy or criticise its contents, so long will the policy of making "The Goat" a regimental publication remain a doubtful experiment.

On the other hand, when every officer, N.C.O. and man, whether present or past members of the Unit, realize that in "The Goat" he has a personal interest and that its success is dependant on the combined efforts of all, rather than the haphazard literary efforts of a few, then those who formulated the present policy will see their efforts crowned with success, and "The Goat" will be worthy as a magazine, of the role it has been selected to fulfill.

Constructive criticism will be welcomed at all times, and there will doubtless occur to many of our readers little ways in which the magazine could be made more interesting. Possibly there may be some ex-members of the regiment who have refrained from getting in touch with "The Goat" as a Squadron publication, because they were not members of "A" Squadron; if that be so, there can exist no such excuse now that this paper represents the regiment as a whole. It is a source of regret to the present members of the Unit that touch has been lost with so large a percentage of our "Old Comrades" of good old days in France and Belgium. If this number of our magazine is read by any who come under the above classification they will gladden the hearts of their comrades both past and present by sending their names and addresses to the Editor.

It would be an everlasting blot on the 'Esprit de Corps' of the unit if "The Goat" was a failure through lack of interest on the part of the members of the regiment, when our policy is to reproduce their views and sentiments in print. "The Goat" will succeed if we take for our motto the famous saying of the Three Musketeers, "One for all and all for one."

## OUR TORONTO EDITOR

The news that Major E. A. Hethrington had decided to accept the position of Editor for Toronto has been received with intense satisfaction by all those who have the interest of this paper at heart. In Major Hethrington the Editorial Staff have a real "live wire" and one who from past experience editing the grand little magazine published at Stanley Barracks during the war, knows just the sort of news wanted.

Major Hethrington was in command at Stanley Barracks during the latter part of the war, and it was in no small way due to his untiring efforts that the drafts from that Station evoked such favourable comment and enabled the Unit in the field to maintain the high standard desired. He retired in 1919, much to everybody's regret, but has always kept in close touch with his old unit.

## St. Patrick's Day.

It is rather a coincidence that the date of "The Goat's" birthday should be the same as that of the feast of St. Patrick. Persons with a perverted sense of humour have seized this as a pretext for indulging in much vulgar ribaldry at our expense.

Amongst others they have insinuated that we harbour "Orange" sentiments, mentioning the colour of our cover as a proof. This is too ridiculous to call forth denial; we pass it over, as Mrs. Malaprop would have said, with perfect equanimity. However, as any real Irishman should know, way back in the good old days when "Ireland was a nation, before England was a pup, the national flag of Ireland was a "Sunburst" on a blue background. This proves that neither orange nor green is the real Irish colour. It would be hardly good policy to endow our magazine with a blue cover, as it might receive the same fate as the majority of blue books and be laid carefully aside, unopened.

St. Patrick, as we all know, though not an Irishman, is the Patron Saint of Ireland. Now we have no intention of taking sides in the furious controversy which has raged for years respecting the nationality of the illustrious Saint, so everybody "sit easy", please. Some say he was a native of Gaul, or what is now the northern part of France; others avow his birthplace was in Central Europe, a number of "diehards" swear that

he was an Irish "gentleman," educated abroad, who, like all good Irishmen, returned to his native sod; but the "unkindest cut of all" was when Tommy Howe unblushingly declared that he was a Scotchman and quoted Bill Campbell as his authority, Bill being the Barrack cross-word puzzle expert.

The shamrock is always associated with St. Patrick, and is also the Emblem of Ireland for a very good reason. It was by means of the shamrock that the Saint explained the mystery of the Trinity to the then inhabitants of Erin. And so on the 17th of March, all good Irishmen, and a great many more who would like to be, wear the "dear little plant" as a tribute to Ireland and in memory of Saint Patrick.

Still, the times have changed in these last few years, and for the worst. Not so many years ago St. Patrick's Day used to be the premier feast-day in Ireland. There would be a fair in every town, with "lashings" to eat and drink, and no one to say you no, but everyone egging you on till you felt ashamed to look a pig in the face. All the boys and girls would come in for miles around and there would be dancing and fighting, and in the evening there wouldn't be much dancing. Everyone would have a lovely time and it would all end up with a grand "free-for-all" in which anyone could join in that liked.

But in these days of League of Nations, prohibition, Y.M.C.A.'s and disarmaments, everyone is seeking a moral uplift. It isn't a moralizing uplift they want but a demoralizing uppercut. Why, nowadays, you have almost to insult a man before he'll fight on St. Patrick's Day. If there's anything on now on "Pattern Day" it's either a concert or a ball; if you go to one they'll screech your ears off

with "jazz-time" Irish songs, and if to the other they'll stick you in a corner and hand you a lump of dough and a cup of coffee, and if you try to start a friendly argument they'll send for a policeman.

But if the Republicans ever get into power in Ireland, then we'll have the old days back again, when a man can go out and get his head broken if he wants to. And a very good thing too, for it's better to have your head broken when you're expecting it than to walk along and have nothing happen when you're not expecting it.

## Schoolboy "Howlers"

An Irish bull is a male cow. Acrimony (sometimes called holy) is another name for marriage.

Cereals are films shown at the pictures, and which last fifteen weeks.

A glazier is a man who runs down mountains.

Quadrupeds has no singular; you cannot have a horse with one leg.



Ration Farm

A well known spot used by the Regiment when in the line in front of Messines, 1915.



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## Renewal of Subscriptions.

We would ask all readers who receive a subscription form pasted on the cover of their "GOAT" to renew their subscription as soon as possible, so that they may not miss a single number.

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## Personal & Regimental

(Notes from Toronto)

Lt. Colonel Walker Bell, D.S.O., and Major H. Stethem, attended the recent opening of the Provincial Legislature at Toronto.

Provisional Schools of Cavalry are being conducted at Hamilton and Burford, Ont., under the supervision of Major W. Baty, R.C.D. S.S.M.I. F. Wardell, D.C.M. as Assistant Instructor. A course in Proficiency in Riding will also be commenced at Hamilton in connection with the School.

Captain J. Wood and S.M.I. G. D. Churchward, M.M., returned to this Station from London, Ont., where they have been conducting a provisional School, on the 18th of February.

The Provisional School of Cavalry at Toronto was completed on February 26th.

R.S.M. Doré, who has been in Christie Street Hospital since Christmas suffering from a fractured ankle, is now able to be about again. Apart from a slight limp, which he says will soon disappear, he is completely recovered. We regret to learn that he will shortly be joining the ranks of the Ex-soldiers.

The Lieutenants and N.C.O.'s course finished at the Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto, on Saturday February 28th, 1925, when all those who attended expressed their appreciation to those in charge of the school for the manner in which they had been treated during their stay here.

Colonel Commandant (Hon. Brigadier General) A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O., assumed command of Military District No. 2 on the 1st instant, vice Colonel (temporary Colonel Commandant) A. H. Borden, D.S.O. While we all regret the loss of Colonel Borden, we heartily welcome the new Commandant.

The Commanding Officer is in receipt of a very flattering request from the Rochester Exhibition Authorities, requesting that the Musical Ride be presented at their next Exhibition. The matter is under consideration.

Capt. and Bvt. Major H. Stethem, R.C.D., has proceeded to Ottawa on duty and will be absent for a period of three or four weeks. Some time ago he was heard to

remark that his chief regret with regard to the time that he spent with "A" Squadron was the number of times that he had said "No thanks—I'll have a cigar instead"

On Thursday afternoon, March 5th, the officers of Stanley Barracks and their wives, foregathered in the Officers Mess to greet Capt. Wood and Mr. Roy, the two visiting officers from London, Ont., who came down with the London Hockey team to play and visit their old friends in Barracks. Tea was served and a happy hour spent in reviving old friendships.

(Notes from St. Johns.)

Major D. B. Bowie, D.S.O., returned from leave on March 1st, and assumed command of the Cavalry Barracks, St. Johns, P.Q.

Capt. and Bt. Major H. Stethem was a recent visitor in Montreal.

Mrs. H. Stethem and Master "Buster" Stethem were the victims of a nasty motor accident in Toronto recently, when a street car practically demolished their car. All ranks will be glad to hear that neither of the occupants was badly injured.

Lieutenant Henry Gill and Lieutenant Drummond Code, P.L.D.G., Ottawa, were attending the Captain's Course, Royal School of Cavalry, St. Johns, P.Q.

Captain J. W. Turgeon, Regiment de Levis, was attending the Proficiency in Riding Course at the Cavalry Barracks, St. Johns, P.Q.

We offer our hearty congratulations to Capt. M. H. A. Drury on his engagement to Miss Dorothy Farwell, of Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Promotion. L/Cpl. McKerral to Corporal. Congratulations.

Decrease of strength. Tprs. Teece and Davis left us to pursue fickle fortune in the "civilian world." Our best wishes go with them.

Ex. Tpr. Mercier was a visitor at the barracks recently. He comes down pretty often and we are always very pleased to see him, and know he is progressing favourably in his present sphere.

Major E. L. Caldwell is at present acting D.E.O. at M.D. 10, during the absence of the District Engineer Officer.

The following candidates have reported to the Royal School of

Cavalry for the Field Officers course, commencing March 9th:

P/Major L. T. Lowther, P.E.I. L.H.

P/Major S. G. Semple, M.M., 7th Hussars.

P/Major A. T. Ganong, 8th Hussars.

Capt. H. N. Bate, P.L.D.G.

We are pleased to welcome to our midst again Capt. H. N. Bate, P.L.D.G., who is attending the Field Officers course at the Royal School of Cavalry, St. Johns, Que. Capt. Bate spent about a year as an attached officer with the Regiment before the war, and receiving a commission, served with "A" Sqn., R.C.D., overseas. He returned to Canada in 1918, and since that date has gone in for horse-breeding at his "Gold Note Stock Farm" at Bouchette, Que.

Capt. H. E. Cochrane, M.C., late of "A" Sqn., R.C.D., and latterly C.O. of "C" Sqn. in France, has been elected 2nd. Vice-President of the Royal Military College Club of Canada.

The company commander was lecturing his men one day in a town on the Rhine. "Men," he said, "we, as an Army of Occupation, must keep fit. Now you seem to me to be able to drink this wine here quicker than they make it. Isn't it so?" A voice from the rear answered, "No, sir, but we've got 'em working nights."

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## Notes on Modern French Cavalry.

(By Major E. G. Hume, 18th (K. E. O.) Cavalry).

(Reproduced from The Cavalry Journal.)

The organisation, equipment and training of the French Cavalry differ at the present time considerably from our own.

The following notes have been made in order to show these differences and to consider briefly their reasons.

### ORGANISATION AND EQUIPMENT.

In the French Cavalry the "Division Legere" is the smallest self-supporting tactical unit of all arms. It corresponds in this respect to our Cavalry Brigade. It consists of:

**Headquarters**—Staff and services.

**Cavalry**—Three Brigades consisting only of two regiments each

**Cyclists**—One group of 'Chausseurs Cyclistes', consisting of two companies, one of which is armed with machine guns and light mortars, and the second consists chiefly of riflemen. (Total approximate 450 men).

**Artillery**—Two groups of 75 mm. Horse Artillery, each group having three batteries, and each battery four guns. (Total 24 guns.)

**Armored Cars**—One group of "Auto-Mitrailleuses," consisting of three squadrons. Each squadron consists of four troops (Pelotons) of three cars each, and one wireless car. (Total 36 armored cars and three wireless cars.)

**Signals**—One communication company.

**Engineers**—Cyclist field troop and bridging train.

**Air Force**—One "Escadrille" of eight two-seater planes and one messenger plane.

### COMPOSITION OF CAVALRY UNITS.

**The Brigade**—This consists of a staff and two regiments only. If a brigade or regiment is given a separate mission, armoured cars, cyclists, guns, etc., are attached as circumstances require.

**The Regiment**—Commanded by a Colonel with a Lieutenant-Colonel as second in command. It is divided into two groups of two squadrons each. These groups of squadrons are each commanded by

a Major with headquarters group of two N.C.O.'s, four signallers and one cyclist D.R. There are three Majors; two command wings of the regiment and supervise the training, etc., of their two squadrons and command their wing or group in the field. The third Major looks after the office, etc. The Adjutant is called the "Capitaine Adjoint" and is the Colonel's staff officer. Remounts and recruits are trained in their squadrons; with the present 18 months of service a very large number of men have to be trained yearly.

**The Squadron**—Consists of four "Pelotons" or troops, with a squadron headquarters of one "Adjutant" or squadron sergeant major, two N.C.O.'s and five signallers, one cyclist D.R., and one hospital dresser.

**The Troop**—(Peleton), commanded by a subaltern, consists of two "Groupes de Combat," and one supplementary automatic rifle squad.

**The "Groupe de Combat"**—consists of two squads. One of scouts and the other of an automatic rifle team.

**Squad of Scouts** (Eclaireurs)—One corporal ("brigadier") and six men (rifles).

**Automatic Rifle Squad**—One corporal ("brigadier"), and six men and one automatic rifle.

Note—Thus a troop consists of two squads of scouts and three squads of automatic rifles. Twelve automatic rifles to the squadron. The present automatic rifle is a "Gladiateur" and is carried diagonally across the top of a load of a pack horse. The ammunition is fed by a spring from semi-circular cases, which carry twenty-five rounds each. It is not considered efficient, and re-armament with a better and lighter pattern is expected shortly.

**Regimental Machine Gun Troop**—Commanded by a Captain, with headquarters group of one N.C.O. and three signallers and one cyclist D.R. It consists of four sections, of two guns each, each commanded by a subaltern. (Total, eight machine guns.)

The machine gun is a Hotchkiss with a strip feed; strips carry the twenty-five cartridges. The gun appears to be heavy, but is very popular and said to be most reliable. Although the barrel is air-cooled it is said to fire a long time without getting too hot to fire. When dismounted one man carries the tripod, one the cross-head and one the gun. The gun team consists of one N.C.O. and five men; all but the firer carry rifles. Each gun is carried on a two-wheeled carriage which is strongly and

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rather heavily built, four-horse draught, drivers mounted on near horses. The gun is usually carried on its mounting, which fits into a channel in the centre of the carriage, the gun pointed to the rear so that it can be used in rear guards, etc., without unloading. The gun carriage also carries spare parts and 4,000 rounds of S.A.A.

A section consists of two guns on carriages, and two mounted detachments of one N.C.O. and six men, each on a riding horse. There are also with troop headquarters two limbered wagons, which carry each an extra machine gun for the anti-aircraft defence of led horses, and 18,000 rounds of S.A.A.

Two machine gun sections are usually detached with a "Group of squadrons" when it is given a special mission. The same sections are, as far as possible, always attached to the same "Group of squadrons."

Note—Every mounted man is armed with the sword, the lance has been done away with in the French Cavalry. Every Cavalry soldier carries either a pick or a shovel on his horse. Orders are given at the time of dismounting regarding equipment to be taken with the men. On the man and horse are carried 195 rounds of S.A.A. and in each squadron there is an ammunition cart which keeps as close as possible to the led horses. Hand grenades are carried on the squadron cart and are often used if a dismounted assault is contemplated. Two men per troop have rifle grenade attachments, and rifle grenades are also carried in the squadron ammunition cart. Officers and particularly N.C.O.'s are trained in each cavalry unit for the duty of looking after the led horses, ammunition supply, shoeing, watering, anti-aircraft defence, etc. Great stress is laid on the importance of these duties. In the case of a regiment dismounted, a major is left in charge of the led horses.

In barracks and in the field, squadrons and troops are called by the name of the squadron or troop leader.

COMPONENT PARTS OF THE  
"DIVISION LEGERE" OTHER  
THAN CAVALRY

Cyclists—A group divided into two companies. One company consisting of riflemen supported by some machine guns, and the other equipped with machine guns and light mortars. Its chief role is:

To reinforce a firing line.

To take over a position so that

the cavalry can push on.

To hold bridges, features, etc., on to which the cavalry can fall back in case of need.

To relieve cavalry in holding covering positions so that the cavalry can be kept in reserve.

To make a surprise attack at dawn and so open a way for the cavalry to break through.

Cyclists are not used alone, but always have some cavalry with them to cover their flanks and to act as scouts, as they can only move freely by roads.

**Armoured Cars**—There are three squadrons, each consisting of twelve armoured cars and a wireless car. They are used three at a time supporting each other, and are very generally used for the personal reconnaissances of divisional, brigade, and other commanders, also for special reconnaissances along roads and to back up reconnoitering detachments. The cars have two drivers, one facing each way, but only one can at present change the speeds. Each car is armed with a .37 mm. gun and a machine gun, and also carries a spare machine gun. The present model is an improvised one and is unable to move off the roads unless the country is very favourable. Experiments are being made in order to produce a better model, which, while retaining its mobility, may be able to cross any ordinary country.

**Air Escadrille**—This consists of eight two-seater planes and one message-carrying plane. Its three main duties are:

Long reconnaissance.

To keep informed of the position of their own advanced reconnoitering detachments.

To prevent enemy aircraft from spying on the division.

TRAINING AND TECHNICAL  
NOTES

The French Cavalry is organized, equipped and trained with a view to possible operations in conditions, with regard to armaments, equipment, terrain and communications, such as obtain in Western and Central Europe, where, in a more or less enclosed country, cavalry reconnaissance may be expected to come against an enemy cavalry screen very strong in automatic weapons and reinforced with armored cars, cyclists, artillery, and aeroplanes. Great stress is laid on the experience gained during the war, that mounted men are an easy target for machine guns and the great fire-power now developed, and that, consequently the normal action for cavalry must now be to manoeuvre mounted and

fight dismounted to endeavour to outflank or break through by fire. The organisation of the French Cavalry Division, reinforced as it is with automatic weapons, guns, armoured cars, cyclists, and a divisional air formation, has been adopted to ensure a very strong fire power, so that, in conjunction with the great mobility it possesses across country, it can manoeuvre and engage an enemy quickly on a wide front, the object being to reap the benefits of surprise by the rapid and powerful opening of fire. Certain elements are always kept mounted in support in order to meet unforeseen circumstances and to exploit a success obtained by fire fight.

The "Division Legere" is the only Cavalry formation in France constituted on a permanent basis and containing organically all the tools that a cavalry commander requires for carrying out an operation, and, therefore, in studying cavalry problems, the action of the "Division Legere" is usually considered.

The role of the "Division Legere" in war is very much the same as that laid down for our Cavalry, the technique of carrying out the various missions differing owing to the different organisation of the French Cavalry and their more primary use of fire-power.

**Reconnaissance**—The reconnoitering of cavalry and the air force being now complementary, and the "Division Legere" possessing an Air "Escadrille," not only is the field of exploration of this formation much extended, but the intimate liaison between these integral parts of the same formation if they are trained together, should lead to very efficient cooperation and mutual understanding. This liaison also applies to the divisional armoured cars (Auto-Mitrailleuses), of which the French Cavalry make constant use. It is held that the day of independent officer's patrols supported by the larger bodies is passed; where the patrol, by means of its picked men and horses, could penetrate the enemy screen and remain in touch with enemy formations behind and send back dispatch riders to its supporting bodies. Now reconnoitering detachments capable of breaking their way through the enemy screen are used, these detachments consist usually of a squadron or a "Group d'escadrons" (two squadrons), supported in either case by armoured cars and machine guns and furnished with wireless for the transmission of information.

Such detachments can make use of officer's patrols within their



zone of action.

The armoured cars with these detachments, armed as they are with a .37 mm. gun and a machine gun, move forward in threes, supporting each other, and make rapid reconnaissances along roads 'Coups de sonde'; others support the mounted scouts, and when fire is drawn they clear up the situation and help them along, thus saving casualties. The .37mm. gun is useful in dealing with enemy armoured cars and machine guns. The cars have a reverse direction steering arrangement, with a second driver, and normally advance into action backwards.

**Protection**—The action of the "Division Legere" in a protective role resembles very closely that of our own cavalry and requires no comment.

**Co-operation in the Battle.**—The "Division Legere" is often used on the flank for offensive action or defensively against enemy flank action. It may also be used temporarily to hold part of the front, or it may be kept in hand in a favourable position in rear, where it forms a very strong and mobile reserve of fire for the commander. In case of a large breach being made in the enemy line and the success appearing sufficient to allow of exploitation, the "Division Legere" is thrown in to take up the pursuit and complete the victory. In case of a breach being made in their own line the "Division Legere" is used to form a line and stop the gap until reserves come up.

**The Fight of the "Division Legere"**—The dismounted action of the "Division Legere" does not consist, as in Infantry, of a succession of efforts, but is based on the rapid exploitation of the effects of surprise. It deploys generally on a wide front and uses its mobility to bring its powers rapidly into play; then, when the firing line is held up, the commander tries to reach a decision by using his artillery to support his main attack, where he throws in his supports on a narrow front on a chosen point of the enemy's position, the remainder of the line being pinned down. If possible, he combines an outflanking manoeuvre of fire, followed by mounted units. The units carrying out the frontal attack of the division are usually given very slight artillery support; on the other hand the units used to carry out the principal attack on the narrow front are deployed in depth like infantry and their attack is always prepared and supported by all the artillery available. The dismounted attack is led by regimental, squadron,

and troop leaders in the same manner as with us. The troop advances with its two "Groups de Combat" with the supplementary automatic rifle squad in support. The "Groupes de Combat" each consist of a squad of scouts (riflemen) and an automatic rifle squad, who are also armed with rifles. The scouts advance by very short rushes and with their fire cover the advance of the automatic rifle. Each rush of the scouts is made immediately after a burst of fire by the automatic rifle before the enemies heads are up again.

Defensively, the "Division Legere," owing to its strong armaments of automatic weapons, can hold an extended front, but it is never expected to hold such a line for a long time, as infantry may be called on to do. Its defensive action is more a delaying action, as it can with its fire-power force an enemy to deploy and organise a powerful attack before it retires and takes up another position.

Mounted attack is recognised to be of great value, but only when the three following conditions are present; (1) A small cavalry unit is used. (2) When favourable opportunity occurs for it to reach the enemy by surprise. (3) When a very short distance has to be covered.

**Corps Cavalry and Divisional Cavalry**—In the field, corps and divisional cavalry form part of the reconnaissance detachments of these formations in much the same way as with us.

**General**—The differences in the organization and tactical training of the French Cavalry and that of our own are accounted for, in a large measure, by the different conditions of warfare in which it may be expected that they will be used. Whereas the French Cavalry is trained primarily for a possible war in conditions analogous to those of the Great War, our own Cavalry is primarily trained for a war of movement, in probably less highly organized countries, and against a less efficiently equipped enemy. The differences in the tactical handling of cavalry in the two countries may be attributed largely to this fact. There, however, remains the essential question of prime importance in cavalry tactics which is brought out by the above difference. What in modern general conditions is normally the most destructive and least costly offensive method of using cavalry? (1) Bold manoeuvre culminating in the rapid opening of powerful fire, supported, if successful, by a mounted pursuit; or (2) Bold manoeuvre culminat-

ing in a mounted attack supported by all the automatic weapons and guns available?

The teaching of cavalry to dismount as the normal mode of action may adversely affect their plan and make them "sticky". The most may not be made of their priceless attribute—bold mobility. The French hold that when the most has been made of the mobility, the actual attack is more destructive and more likely to succeed if carried out with the maximum of dismounted fire-power rapidly opened; a mounted support being in readiness to take advantage of success gained by the dismounted attack. They hold that a mounted attack can now only be made by a small body of cavalry and that complete surprise and a very short distance to cover are essential elements of success, and that when a situation embodying all these conditions occurs it is extremely fleeting; that no formation can be laid down for the attack; this must be decided on the spur of the moment, the essential being to get going at once, and that the most that can be expected from dismounted fire support on such an occasion is to form a line behind which the mounted unit can rally in case they are unsuccessful. The French Cavalry Manuals and writers on cavalry tactics are unanimous regarding this and many instances are quoted to prove that their present methods are more efficient and less costly than the primary use of the "arme blanche."

There can be little doubt that for dealing with an enemy in an enclosed country who has a dismounted screen which cannot be outflanked, and which is rein-

forced by a modern armament this view is correct so long as the utmost is made of possibilities of manoeuvre and there is no tendency to dismount too soon. The continuous dismounted screen is a fixed barrier and has to be engaged as such. In a war of movement, however, in more open countries, where the success and safety of a cavalry body carrying out an offensive or reconnoitering mission, and its intrinsic value as cavalry rest on its boldness and mobility, the conditions are entirely different. In such conditions the less mobile of two antagonists is more than ever at a disadvantage in having to subordinate his action to that of the other. The theory that the rifle must normally prepare the conditions for a mounted attack does not here hold good, though many opportunities for making full use of the powerful fire effect which cavalry now possesses will undoubtedly occur.

When a thoroughly efficient cross country armoured car or cavalry tank is evolved it may be hoped that, in such warfare, the opportunities for successful offensive mounted action may increase.

The possibilities of these two distinct attributes of modern cavalry mobile and powerful fire effect and the "arme blanche" need close attention so that one or the other, or both, may be wisely used in dealing with any particular situation.

According to a Boston newspaper, the cross-word puzzle had its origin in Egypt. This explains why the Israelites were so anxious to flee into the wilderness.

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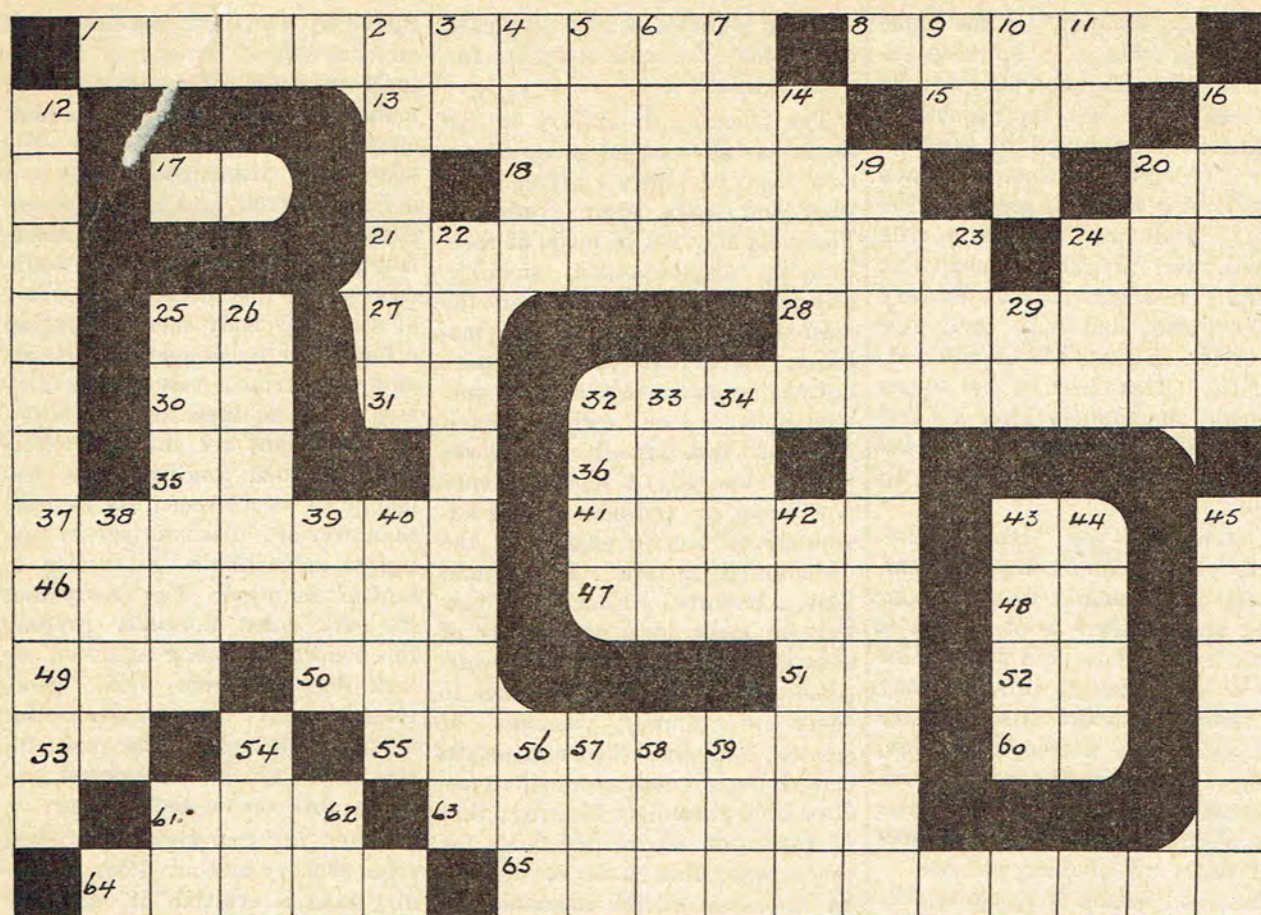
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## DEFINITIONS

## Vertical.

- 2.—A species of almost toothless North Atlantic Dolphin.
- 3.—A measure used by printers.
- 4.—Nests.
- 5.—The South-West wind.
- 6.—To pry or search into what does not concern one.
- 7.—To clip.
- 9.—A preposition.
- 10.—Part of a bridle.
- 11.—British Sappers. (ab.)
- 12.—Those who do not drink in or absorb like a sponge.
- 14.—A particular kind of house covering.
- 16.—Inclination.
- 19.—Believers in the theory that this present world will never end.
- 20.—Privet.
- 22.—A society function for which horse and vehicles make the excuse.
- 23.—Girl's name.
- 24.—Last. (ab.)
- 25.—Luncheon.
- 26.—Place where a battle is fought.
- 29.—Commanding Officer.
- 32.—To dress.
- 33.—Persia.
- 34.—A church.
- 38.—A certain ray emitted from heated steel and silver.
- 39.—The whole.
- 40.—One of the divisions into which a military unit is divided for meals.
- 42.—Almost.
- 43.—The Regimental Periodical.
- 44.—The Emblem of England.
- 45.—Squadron commanders.
- 54.—A male servant.
- 56.—A hundred thousand rupees.
- 57.—A well known shooting organization, (ab.)
- 58.—Reserve for Irish Brigade, (ab.)
- 59.—Ever, (poetically).
- 61.—Preposition.
- 62.—Abbreviation for a famous organization whose motto is "UBIQUE."

## Horizontal

- 1.—Troopleader.
- 8.—The old Cavalry Sword.
- 13.—Soldiers dress.
- 15.—Bind.
- 17.—Adjutant General (ab.)
- 18.—Covet.
- 20.—Proportional Representation, (ab.)
- 21.—A court formerly held periodically in England by the sheriff and bishop, assisted by the ealdorman.
- 24.—A wild bull.
- 25.—Till forbidden, (ab.)
- 27.—Jupiter's nearest satellite.
- 28.—The red coloring matter of wine.
- 30.—Two.
- 32.—Heraldic Gold.
- 32.—Broken.
- 35.—Iron, (Chem. Symbol).
- 36.—Point of time from which a number of years is reckoned.
- 37.—To set on fire.
- 41.—A plant of the arrowroot family, cultivated for its beautiful foliage and flowers.
- 43.—Royal Cypher of years 1714—1727.
- 46.—Name given to assembly of headstall, reins, etc.
- 47.—To assume one of the firing positions.
- 48.—The native name of a bird found in the Hawaiian Islands. Its plumage is a gorgeous yellow.
- 49.—To lamb.
- 50.—The Strathconas.
- 51.—The three-toed sloth.
- 52.—Like.
- 53.—A common carrier, (ab.)
- 55.—Members of the Army.
- 60.—Two-thirds of a common Chinese shrub.
- 61.—Hill.
- 63.—Zone of Hostilities.
- 64.—Regal.
- 65.—Words of command invariably used on all Es-corts.

A prize of \$5.00 will be given for the first correct solution received to the above puzzle. Address all answers to The Assistant Editor, "The Goat," Stanley Barracks, Toronto. Replies received after the 7th of April will not be considered. The Toronto Editor's decision is final.

## WITH THE 1ST ROYAL DRAGOONS, ALDERSHOT.

At the Royal Review, held at Aldershot in June this year, Major General Burn Murdoch, C.B. C.M.E., led the regiment past His Majesty the King.

Staff Sergeant-Major R. I. Bowles, M.M., was selected as Standard Bearer to His Majesty during the period of his stay in Aldershot. On the conclusion of his visit, Sergeant-Major Bowles was presented with the Royal Victorian Medal.

Note.—The Staff-Sergeant-Major Bowles referred to is a brother of the late Tpr. Bowles, "A" Squadron, and paid a visit to see his brother the day previous to his being killed in front of Messines in 1915.

A French Army pigeon which won fame in the late war has died at the age of ten years at Montoire, near Tours.

It was carrier pigeon No. 183/14AF, and it wore on one leg a silver ring equal to the Medaille Militaire, which was awarded to it after the following mention of its deeds in despatches.

Three times during the battle of Verdun, under heavy fire, ensured the quick carrying of very important messages. In particular, ensured the communications of Major Raynal, defender of Fort Vaux, on June 3rd, 1916, at a time when his troops, who were surrounded, were deprived of any other means of communication.

Its body is to be stuffed and kept in the mess of the unit to which it belonged.

## THE HORSE'S BELIEF.

In the world where the horse lives there is one god. This god is only a human creature, soldier by trade, stockrider, groom or drayman, but from him all things proceed. So far as the horse knows his god made the girth gall and the harness, the oats and the weather, and most certainly provides a lump of salt to lick, a canter over the turf, or any little scrap of heaven which falls into the world. So he hates his god or loves him, fears or trusts him, trying always to believe in him even if he has at times to kick the diety to make sure he is really divine. His religion, his conduct, his whole value, depends upon that proper god, who is usually well-meaning enough although wont to practise a deal of ignorance. To meet better horses one must improve the strain of gods.



## MULES

(By Lt. Col. T. C. Evans, M.C.,  
C.A.V.C.)

According to the U.S. Army Recruiting News the Infantrymen and dismounted service generally have no love for horses—yet every infantryman loves a mule. It points out the chief difference between a mule and a horse is that the mule has more common sense. "It is less easy to cajole him, to take too many liberties of friendship with him or to make a fool of him. He knows his rights and he sticks by them. He is less likely than a horse to go off half-cocked. If he is less sociable or affectionate it is because he knows that most persons who try to make him so have ulterior motives. Sociable and affectionate individuals are usually imposed upon, and the mule doesn't intend to stand for any imposition if he can get away from it."

On the other hand the Cavalryman has little use for the mule. His supreme will and iron mouth prove a great drawback. In 1916 I met a Cavalry Officer with the Remount Depot at Havre who rode a very fine mule. It was quite

docile, well groomed, and altogether a very handsome creature. He could go like the very devil and the only urging he required was the tinkling of a little bell his rider carried.

Mules are said to air their views on stockyards and niggers generally, although they become quiet and easily handled by those who understand and like them.

With the notable exception of Ammunition Columns the Canadian Artillery driver had little use for mules. Most of the violent antipathy expressed in France I found came from the young and inexperienced. Older drivers came to admire their pluck and stout-heartedness, and it was these men who were the means of demonstrating their wonderful attributes as transport animals in the last war. I remember at a very critical time just after the battle of Vimy Ridge when thousands of rounds of ammunition were being sent up to the Field Batteries, one G.S. wagon of shells became mired on a very narrow road. Team after team of horses were tried but were unable to draw it out. Finally a team of four mules in charge of two steady drivers were hitched. These four mules pulled out the wagon

with comparative ease.

Many people in England will remember Mr. Malcolm Moncrieffe of Wyoming, U.S.A. This gentleman purchased a number of mules for the Army during the Boer War. Mr. Moncrieffe hunted a large Southern mule, it is said that while he was not equal to taking a line he would follow a lead. Mr. Moncrieffe's main objections were that he was unable to talk to his friends on the hunting field as the highly bred aristocratic hunter was apt to turn up his nose and snort at the curious hybrid animal.

As General Sir John Moore says, "The mule is the hero of the late World War—as in all other wars in which he has participated. He stands out prominently as a first class animal, and under all circumstances, in all climates or situations, whether amongst the mud of France, in the deserts of Egypt, on the plains of India or on the hilltops of the Himalayas; in burning heat or icy snow, his achievements have been marvellous."

A film star, asked whether she was single, married or divorced, is understood to have replied, "Naturally."

The following are selected from "The Complete Limerick Book," published by Jarrolds, London, England.

There was a young curate of Kidderminster,  
Who very severely chid a spinster,  
For she used, on the ice,  
Words not all nice  
When he inadvertently slid against her.

There was a young boy of Quebec  
Who fell into the ice to his neck,  
When asked "Are you friz?"  
He replied "Yes, I is,  
But we don't call this cold in Quebec."

There was an old man of Nantucket,  
Who kept all his cash in a bucket,  
But his daughter named Nan,  
Ran away with a man,  
And as for the bucket—Nan tucket.

There was a young lady named Psyche,  
Who was heard to ejaculate  
"Peryche,"  
For when riding a pbych  
She ran over a ptych  
And fell on some nails that were ppsyche.



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**Bytown Bits.**

**Garrison Dances.**—Two very enjoyable dances were held in Ottawa in February. The first was on the 16th when the Officers of His Majesty's Forces in Ottawa held forth at the Chateau Laurier. Over 400 were present and the evening was graced with the presence of His Excellency the Governor General, who arrived at ten o'clock, accompanied by Major H. Willis O'Connor, D.S.O., A.D.C., and Major P. K. Hodgson. Supper was afterwards served in the main dining room.

On the 20th the Sergeants of the Garrison were the hosts at a dance party in the Elks Club. A large number were present, including representatives from Montreal, Toronto and Kingston. The guests of honor included Major General J. H. MacBrien and Colonel Cortland Starnes, R.C.M.P.

**Goes to Calgary.**—Col. W. W. P. Gibsons, C.M.G., D.S.O., who has been appointed to command M.D. 13, accompanied by Mrs. Gibsons, left Ottawa on the morning of the 19th of February for their new home. A number of friends were down at the station, notwithstanding the early hour, to wish them bon voyage.

**Gets Appointment.**—Lieut. Col. H. C. Greer, R.R.A.S.C., has been appointed Director of Supply and Transport in succession to the late Colonel E. E. Clarke. Previous to the war, Colonel Greer was Senior Supply Officer at Kingston, and proceeded overseas with the First Divisional Train.

**In Winnipeg.**—Major Pat Hennessey, R.C.A.S.C., has gone to Winnipeg to take over the duties of S.S.T.O. at M.D. 10.

**C.M.S.C. Dinner.**—A very enjoyable function took place at the Windsor Hotel, Hull, on February 14th when the corps of military staff clerks held their second annual dinner.

Over a hundred were present, enjoyed the speeches made by the proposers of the toasts and the entertainment provided by well known vocal soloists, Messrs. W. Goad, Roy Carson, Trooper Clifton, and the chairman of the evening, Sergeant-Major Fred Merryweather. Piccolo solos by Sgt. McDonogh, bagpipe selections by Private Shannon, and piano accompaniments by Sgt. A. H. Hagar, were also much appreciated.

Those who gave short addresses were Major W. E. L. Coleman, S.

S. M. W. Ross, Q.M.S. J. Kerr, Capt. J. F. Cummins, Q.S.M. Apperley, and Capt. J. S. Chenay.

**Navy Hold Dance.**—One of the most delightful and charmingly arranged dances of the season was that held by the Ottawa Company of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserves, held on the quarter deck in the Naval Barracks, Wellington street, Friday evening, February 13th. This was the opening dance and was attended by over one hundred and twenty guests, the event proving most enjoyable.

The barracks was beautifully decorated, creating the atmosphere of a ship.

Among those who attended were Commodore W. Hose and Mrs. Hose, Paymaster Commander J. A. E. Woodhouse and Mrs. Woodhouse, Engineer Commander T. C. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips, Lieut. Lindsay and Mrs. Lindsay, Lieut. Haynes and Mrs. Haynes, Lieut. Hibbard and Mrs. Hibbard. Attractions between dances included a dummy submarine attack in which the ship's gun was smartly brought into action by the gun crew. During the early part of the evening volunteers were called for from among the ladies to compete in a ladies' shooting contest in the barracks rifle range. All during the evening the ship's time was kept by the quartermaster on watch striking the bell. During the evening the moonlight waltzes were held in the glimmer of the navigating lights and searchlight. Port and starboard light dances and a Valentine number created novelty effects.

The officers of the company present included Lieut. H. Burton Burney, who received the guests; Midshipman Jack Hose, P.O. Instructor Pentecost, Chief P.O. Stanley Conquer, Chief E.R.A. Abolit, Petty Officer Brady, and Yeoman of Signals Hayward.

**Is Promoted.**—The department of national defence has been advised that Brig. General R. K. Scott, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., director of equipment and ordnance service at the war office, who graduated from the Royal Military College of Canada in 1891, has been promoted to the rank of Major General, with effect from the 1st December, 1924.

Other Canadians serving as general officers in the British army include Lieut. General Sir George M. Kirkpatrick, Major General Sir William C. Heneker, Major General G. N. Corey, Major General C. C. Van Straubenzee, and Major General C. C. Luard. All of them

graduated from the Royal Military College of Canada.

**The Bilingual Question.**—General MacBrien told the Artillery Association the other day that all subalterns in the Permanent force would have to pass an examination in the French language before they were promoted. Some of the lads I know can tell the best way to acquire the language. What price Paris Plage?

**African Veterans Meet.**—The Ottawa branch of the South African Veterans fittingly remembered Paardeburg week at the Capital. On Sunday evening over eighty of them, headed by Captain G. H. A. Collins, past president, and Supt. A. J. Cawdron, R.C.M. Police, president, attended divine service at All Saints Church where Major the Rev. C. Hepburn, M.C., preached. Among those present were Major General J. H. MacBrien and Major General Sir Edward Morrison. On the evening of the 27th a dinner was held at the Chaudiere Golf Club, at which over 120 were present, the guest of the evening being Mr. E. R. E. Chevrier, M.P., of Ottawa, who has recently returned from the Parliamentary conference in South Africa. On the morning of the 27th the veterans met at the City Hall, where the monument and the Lilliefontein gun were draped and Miss Marjorie Cook, daughter of Ex-Mayor Cook, who was Chief Magistrate of the city during the South African War, placed a wreath on the monument.

**The Pats Dinner.**—The P.P.C. L.I. Association held their annual dinner at the Chaudiere Golf Club on the evening of February 28th. A large number veterans were present, and the chair was taken by Lieut. Colonel Agar Adamson, a former commanding officer of the unit.

**Gunners Meet.**—The annual meeting of the Canadian Artillery Association was held in Ottawa on February 26th. At the meeting Lieut. Col. J. L. Penhale, D.S.O., of Sherbrooke, was elected President of the Association. A dinner was held in the evening at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club.

**Regimental March.**—Recent unofficial orders announce that the "Follow the Swallow" has been made the regimental march of the Over and Back Club. A new regulation provides that the finders of the lucky capsules must blow the whole works.

**Mystery Boat in Port.**—The



Hush Hush ship. H.M.S. Hubert Stethem, was in port for a few days this month giving the town the once over. The Commander looks as well as of yore and his jaunty seafaring walk was much admired by the bobbed haired bandits at National Defence Headquarters.

To Dine and —. —The annual meeting and dinner of the Officers of The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards will be held at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club on the evening of the 17th inst.

Garrison Dinner.—A dinner at which it is expected a large percentage of the officers of Headquarters and the Forces at Ottawa will be present, will be held at the Chaudiere Golf Club on the evening of the 28th instant.

## Army Education.

(From "Punch", 1925)

In every military unit there is one officer who wears a perpetually harassed look. This is the Education Officer. Every afternoon at 2 p.m. he ceases from his military duties, hangs his sword on a peg, puts his revolver on the mantelpiece and, armed only with a piece of chalk, faces several rows of privates sitting at desks with their mouths open. These are the Educational Class. In theory they are promising men whose expanding intellects have driven them irresistibly to the pursuit of knowledge. In practice, half of them are men who prefer calculating on paper how far a man taking thirty-inch paces will walk in an hour to doing it themselves on the parade ground. The other half have been detailed by the Sergeant Major to make up the number.

They have to be taught three subjects, Map-reading, Mathematics and English. Map-reading is easy. The class takes maps and compasses and finds a sheltered spot near the camp, where it obtains permission to smoke, and then goes to sleep on the grass. The Education Officer next walks up and down tapping his boot with a stick, and saying "Reading a map is—er—very important, and is called—er—map-reading. Map-reading, which is the technical term we have for—er—reading a map, is the science of—er—map-reading." He enlarges on the theme for half-an-hour, when he gives the order to break off, and the senior N.C.O. present should wake the men up.

Mathematics is not so easy because it has been decreed that all arithmetical questions must aim at being practical examples from the soldier's daily life. This is best explained by giving a specimen paper. The answers are supplied by Private Smith and are not necessarily correct.

Q. Four soldiers walk at four M.P.H. to X, three kilometres distant. If they start at 5 p.m. when will they get there?

A. Midnight. "The Wheat-sheaf" is on the way.

Q. Seven men of your platoon form themselves into a Savings Club and contribute 1s. per week. What will each man get after five months?

A. Depends on who is treasurer

Q. On a route march the corporals drink half as much from their water bottles as the men, and the sergeants half as much as the corporals. When Pte. A's water-bottle is empty, what will there be in Sergeant D's?

A. Beer.

Q. Private A starts for camp, distant ten miles, at 6.30 p.m., and cycles at fifteen m.p.h. till 7.30. He then leaves the bicycle on the roadside for Private B, who is travelling at four m.p.h. When will Private B get to camp?

A. Not before "Lights Out." Private C came past at 7.15 p.m. and pinched the bike.

Q. A Quartermaster-Sergeant draws a gallon-jar of rum from store and issues fifty-seven tots. If each tot is half a gill, how much rum will be returned to the stores?

A. None.

Q. What is the cost of supplying a platoon of forty-five men with beer for one month at 9d per head per week?

A. The answer to this was too abusive to print.

The English papers are even more difficult, and consist of exercises in the writing of letters to various people. Again a specimen paper is given. Private Smith failed to qualify in this subject.

Q. Write a letter about Life in the Army to (1) a friend, (2) your Section-Sergeant, (3) your Company Commander.

A. Dear Sid,—This comes hopping it finds you as it leaves me in the pink. What price me being in the Army now, eh? Our Sergeant is a—I can't spell what I want as our officer hasn't taught us that yet—but you know what I mean. He tried to tik me off to-day, but I anserred him back proper, leastways as soon as he'd gone. This is a fine place, the food is no so bad as it might be

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Your old pal,  
Fred.

(2) At the Editor's request this letter has been deleted.

(3) Dear Captain:—What about my pay? I only got a quid last week. You ask that pay sergeant about it. That was me with the light on in the barrack hut last night only you never twigged. I blew it out and went to sleep too quick for you.

Your affectionate,  
Private Smith (100842)

P.S. Of course you had to check me on parade this morning, didn't you. I bet my hair didn't need cutting reely. You look at the sargents next time instead of letting him follow you round.

P.P.S. I saw you last guest-night.

## Show Jumping.

(From "Horse-Sense and Horsemanship," by Lt.-Col. Geoffrey Brooke, D.S.O., M.C.)

"In my opinion there is little to add with regard to the training of show jumpers. I believe that on the Continent they keep horses especially for show jumping, and this class of animal is never hunted. Personally, I can see little use or amusement in keeping a horse solely for this purpose, and would be sorry to do so. A horse schooled on the lines suggested will probably not only be a good hunter but also a good show jumper. One often hears people say that a horse trained for show jumping is spoiled as a hunter. If this is the case it must be due to some very exceptional training that it has undergone.

In the early training we were careful to teach our youngster in the end to jump fast and extend himself. Now this is not essential for an Olympia jumper; he can go up in the air, dwell there, and land almost on the same spot. Needless to say, this class of show jumper is neither a reliable or a pleasant fencer.

As a rule I have found that the more highly trained jumper is the more brilliant fencer, and surely it is a pleasure, both to horse and rider, if he sometimes does jump a little too big. You feel that you have something in hand, and that you can always go the shortest way. You certainly have a better chance when you come to a really big fence than the rider on a horse that barely jumps big enough. This is probably con-

trary to the opinion of most men, but I find it gives me more pleasure to ride a bold young horse that feels like jumping the National course than a safe old stager that has lost the elasticity of youth.

A horse that is to perform at Olympia, naturally, must be schooled in a riding school if possible, over solid fences, and the more peculiar the fences are in appearance the better.

It is ridiculous to expect the ordinary hunter to show his best performance in a school if he has not been used to it. In fact, if he is to be successful, he must in all probability start at the beginning and work up gradually like a young horse. He will then learn to jump quietly and go through the monotony of school jumping as a matter of course. He has to learn to jump slowly and with only a short run, to balance himself, to get his weight forward when required and to raise his hindquarters.

A standing martingale may often be found useful in training a show jumper that is inclined to jump with his head too high.

He will soon learn to correct this fault if the rider assists him by getting his own weight forward and giving complete liberty of rein when the horse is actually jumping. The rider will often find it necessary to carry these two principles to an extreme, appearing almost to throw the reins at the horse with an animal that appears to jump with its weight too far back, for the whole of show jumping for man and horse is an exaggerated effort. The horse that rides with too much weight on its forehead is more likely to raise its hindquarters, but perhaps not its forehead sufficiently. If he can be given one or two falls free he will soon learn that solid fences are not to be trifled with.

If this treatment has little effect on him, and he continues to knock the fences with his fore-legs, the chances are that he is not worth training as a show jumper, provided always, of course, that he has had a fair chance, starting over small obstacles at slow paces at the commencement. Remember that a jerk on the horse's mouth when in mid-air will raise his head and down go his hindquarters, and down will come the railway gates or sleepers, etc.

In show jumping it is necessary always to ride the horse in the same way, otherwise he cannot consistently show his true form. I found this out from experience lately, when, owing to an injured leg, I was unable to ride my own horses in the manner to which

they were accustomed. Consequently they lost confidence and failed.

For this same reason it is inadvisable to put strange riders on to horses when they are show jumping. No matter how good an individual may be, he and the horse will probably take some days to know each other's ways, and until they do, the horse cannot be expected to jump in his best form.

Horses trained for show jumping may roughly be divided into two classes. (1) Horses that perform on their own and on whom the rider is merely a passenger. Such horses are trained by incessant jumping, and generally take several years before they reach the top of their form. (2) Horses that are carefully trained to obey the rider's hand and leg. These can then be taught to jump in a comparatively short time. The rider can lengthen or shorten the horse's stride as he wishes, consequently he watches where the horse is putting his feet, keeps him on his hocks, and makes him take off when he wishes. This helps the horse to measure the fence, and he will seldom make a bad blunder.

Personally, I prefer the latter class.

In this country, where most officers play polo, they cannot be expected to keep up hunters throughout the summer for show jumping, and most soldiers' horses require a well-earned rest after hunting. The only horses I have ever jumped at Olympia have been troop horses. No doubt in every regiment there are a considerable number of horses that could be trained very successfully for Olympia. The training entails very little time and trouble, and is in no way detrimental to the horses' military career.

Apropos our cross-word puzzle, we sincerely hope our parades do not receive the same fate as a certain Church Service. An up-to-date Divine, wishing to increase the sale of the parish magazine, inserted a cross-word puzzle therein. He explained this fact to the congregation after the sermon. On going to lunch he found the magazine had sold just like hot cakes, and, rubbing his hands, concluded that some modern crazes were not so bad after all.

Imagine his consternation, on entering the church for evening service, to find all the pews empty, the brethren all being at home solving the puzzle.



# OLD CHUM

## SMOKING TOBACCO

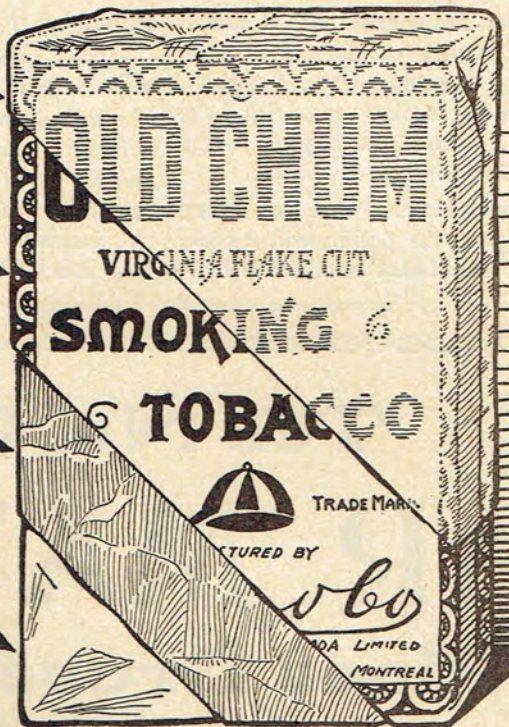
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## Correspondence.

Ottawa, February 23rd, 1925

Sir:—

I enclose herewith cheque for \$1.00, covering renewal subscription to "The Goat" for 1925.

I also desire to congratulate "The Goat" on its second anniversary, and to compliment the management on having converted the publication into a Regimental Journal, in which form it will fulfill a need and do a great deal more in the way of distributing military knowledge than could be continued success of "The Goat," accomplished heretofore.

With all good wishes for the Believe me,

Yours sincerely,  
J. H. MacBrien.

Mt. Dennis, Ont., Feb. 25th, 1925

Dear Sir:—

Many thanks for the sample copies of "The Goat." I think it is a splendid idea, and it is certainly the best means of keeping up the connection between the past and present members of the Regiment. I was entirely unaware of

the existence of the publication until two weeks ago, when I met Col. Bell, Major Timmins and Capt. James at Military H.Q.

I have been with the York Rangers for the past three years and while attending a war game at H. Q. I was elected to represent a regiment of cavalry and as such I came under the notice and criticism of the above officers, who were officiating as judges. You may be sure that it was a real pleasure to meet them and to learn something of the doings of the Regiment. I also noticed the familiar names of Major Nordheimer, Sawyers, and Capt. Drury in the journal. Please tender them my best regards; they may remember me as a groom to one of those excellent who served three years in France blacks of first troop "A" Squadron. I suppose it will be news to those officers that a former officer, Captain Wilkes, has fallen from grace and deserted to that branch of the service, the Infantry (Queen's Own, I think). I met him at the armouries here raising a dust like myself while qualifying for my captaincy.

In conclusion, I wish you every success with the paper, and enclose snapshot that may enable the offi-

cers mentioned to recognise me.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) J. Lowens, Lieut.,  
12th York Rangers.

93 Flora Street,  
Ottawa, Ont.  
March 4th, 1925.

The Editor of The Goat.

Dear Sir:—

Enclosed please find my money order for one dollar for renewal of my subscription to "The Goat."

Congratulations on your successful year. As this is the only way some of us have to keep in touch with the Regiment, we look forward with interest for each number.

Keep up the good work.

Yours sincerely,  
Chas. Olmsted.

611 Aylmer Apartments,  
Ottawa, Ont.  
February 26th, 1925.

Editor of The Goat:

Much against my better judgment I am, by some unseen force of circumstances, reluctantly compelled to send along one bone for another twelve months' worth of agony in reading your great family journal.

It is a wonderful paper and By-

town Bits are simply the cat's whiskers.

Wishing you every success even though the job of editing does fall on the brawny shoulders of that crack polo player, Roy B. Nordheimer, and sympathizing with you in your distress, I will hang up the receiver.

Yours anyway,  
Bill Blue.

A correspondent, referring to "Our Perverved Proverbs," in our last number, points out that "Webster's" gives the following definition:

Rap: (A Contr. for rapparee, an Irish Plunderer). A counterfeit Irish coin of the time of George I., which passed current for a halfpenny, although intrinsically worth not more than half a farthing; hence, not worth a rap, and similar phrases.

The parent: "Your new fellow is very wealthy and nice to boot."

Daughter: "Dad, please don't do it."

Cook's mate to Q.M.S.: "Quarter, the Sergeant Cook wants to see you. He's short of mugs."

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## As to Polo.

(By William Cameron Forbes,  
Dedham County and Polo Club.)

### Three Cardinal Elements of Polo

Polo is a most difficult game to learn. There are three cardinal things, each of which must be so learned as to be nearly habitual before the player can hope for excellence. The first of these is horsemanship; the second, hitting; the third, the strategy of team play. There are many variables that come into the game: there is the personal equation of the men; and there are the characteristics of the different sorts of horses belonging to the different players, each horse having its direct effect upon the play. The attention of the player must sometimes be directed to his horse, sometimes to his individual play, and sometimes to the team work. He should strive to make a reasonable excellence in all three of these so nearly habitual as to be able to direct his attention upon one which is presenting unusual difficulties without letting the others go entirely by the board.

### Regularity of Attendance of all Players Essential.

Where ten or eleven men are banded together to play polo on certain afternoons of the week it is necessary for everyone to be present in order to make up a game. Polo enthusiasts should refuse to allow their business or pleasure to interfere with polo afternoons. They should make these sacred to polo. It is not fair to the other players who are maintaining ponies and expecting a game to have them lose their day of sport because one of the number happens to want to do something else for the afternoon.

The saddling and getting ready the horses, the fixed day, the fact that polo is in the neighborhood, and that people will come long distances to see the practice in the afternoon make polo practice such an event as is the practice of no other game. The assurance of regularity in taking exercise is very advantageous to busy men whose work may be so absorbing and the demands on whose time may be so exacting as to cause them continually to neglect to fulfill engagements for other games more easily put off, as golf, tennis, or other sports, where it is less difficult to fill up numbers in case of delinquencies. For a busy man, directing large enterprises,

I recommend polo as the surest way of keeping in trim.

### Danger of Polo

It is true that polo is a dangerous game. It is, however, much more dangerous for beginners than for experts, and I see no necessity for players doing reckless riding, nor is there any possible excuse for foul riding. The first care of every player should be to make the game absolutely safe by avoiding committing fouls, which are usually, per se, dangerous riding.

After watching a number of inexperienced men trying to play, I prepared a number of suggestions—or one might almost say axioms—for polo, which I wish that every beginner could be compelled to commit to memory before he took his place on the polo field.

These are as follows:

It is bad polo—

1. To take the ball around the field except when saving goal.
2. To knock out or over. Occasionally in good polo a correct, strategic stroke will go out or over, but players should plan their strokes to stay in the field, not to go out of it.
3. To hit long strokes toward the sides in the offensive half of the field, or hit into the offensive corners.
4. To try for goal from too great a distance or from too sharp an angle. Play approach shots.
5. For two of one side to ride for the ball at the same time. This is an inexcusable blunder.
6. For two of one side to ride out the same opponent.
7. For two of one side to gallop parallel to each other. Either one or both are inexcusably out of place.
8. For any player to keep his pony galloping parallel to the ball.
9. To support your man from too close.
10. To let your corresponding opponent, when in position, ride clear.
11. To carry your stick anywhere but in the perpendicular.
12. To back the ball into a rush of oncoming ponies.
13. To hit the ball across when a back shot will do.
14. To call "Go on" when you mean "Leave it."
15. To ride across the line of play too close to oncoming opponents.
16. To knock in directly in front of goal.
17. To play for your opponent's misses.

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18. To leave an opponent whom you have covered to get to the ball when it was last hit by one of your side who is clear behind you.
19. To hit to an opponent who is clear.
20. To play in circles. Play up and down.
21. To try to do the work for another player of your side who is in position, in the belief that you can do it better.

It is good polo—

1. To turn your horse to the new direction before reaching the ball if it is going slow or standing still, and if you have time.
2. To call "Turn" or some equivalent if you back the ball or miss it and it changes direction.
3. To call "Go on" if you take the ball along.
4. To hustle your corresponding opponent even if you can't reach him.
5. To reach out and try to crook your opponent's mallet when he is hitting, even if it looks as though you couldn't reach it.
6. When on the right of way and headed to goal, to put on the greatest possible speed at the earliest possible moment.
7. To know where your corresponding opponent is all the time, and play so as to cover him.
8. To hit short strokes and play for a second chance when there is an opponent in front who is clear.
9. To watch the ball.
10. To say the same thing always in the same way in calling to your side.
11. To make the line of play straight up and down the field except when defending goal.
12. To use your voice frequently to tell your own side what is going on.
13. To look where you are sending the ball before hitting and avoid putting it in reach of an uncovered opponent.
14. Always to wear a helmet to protect the head and face from getting hit by mallet and ball.
15. Not to leave your position except when taking out an opponent.
16. To let the ball roll over your back line, if it will, when hit by an opponent.
17. To watch the eyes of your corresponding opponent and manoeuvre to cover or leave him when he is watching the ball.



It is bad horsemanship—

1. To jerk your pony's mouth at the moment of hitting.
2. To stop the pony by turning him. Check slow him up, and turn him afterwards, otherwise you may ruin your play and his legs.
3. To hit the pony with the mallet.
4. To gallop when a chance comes to pull up and wait.
5. To use a sharper bit or more harness than a horse absolutely needs.
6. To hold yourself in the saddle with the reins.
7. To ride into the line of play from too close to a pony that is riding straight. The ponies may trip.

It is good horsemanship—

1. To use the voice before the rein, and both sparingly.
2. To sit well back in the saddle and let the horse do the hustling.
3. To check the horse and get him well gathered and slowed down before turning him when the direction of the play was reversed.
4. To save your pony's head from being struck by opponent's

stick by fending with your mallet.

5. To save your pony in every possible way. Don't gallop an unnecessary inch.
6. To stop your horse by the alternating system of pull and let go, never by steady pulling.

Pertinent generalities:

1. An opponent's stroke spoiled is as good as a stroke made.
2. Match play is the best school for polo.
3. In case of doubt—  
No. 1 should ride to his man.  
No. 2 should ride for the ball.  
No. 4 should ride for the goal he is defending.
4. If you find yourself with nothing to do, manoeuvre to cover your corresponding opponent.
5. Anticipation of the movement of play is the essence of success in polo.
6. Manoeuvre so as to keep the ball in sight at the moment it is struck.
7. Begin the stroke at the perpendicular and complete the full circle with one even swing.
8. In every play where the corresponding player is, and remember that if you are not together

either one or both of you are out of place. In case of doubt, assume that it is yourself.

9. To find position, count the men ahead of you.

If there are two more opponents than of your side, ride hard to catch up with the further one.

If there is one more opponent, ride to him.

If there are equal numbers, ride the man beside or behind.

If there are more of your side, pull up and let one or two opponents, as the case may be, pass you.

These rules do not apply if you are on the ball or if the others are far out of position.

10. Don't lean out of the saddle when anyone whose mallet may reach you is swinging at the ball in your neighborhood. The mallet usually swings up and down. If you sit straight the pony will protect you from below, the helmet from above.

11. Don't ride fast toward the side at right angles to the boards and go over them at speed; pull up if possible.

12. Use the mallet and arm to fend against the possible blow of an opponent's stick whipping in from the side.

13. Whether in position or not, the man nearest the ball must take it rather than let it go to the other side.

14. In first-rate polo the ball will be travelling up and down the field at a maximum and around and across the field at a minimum.

15. Remember that opponents may easily be near enough to crook a forward stroke, when a back stroke may be made without interference. The backstroke is the safest for defence.

16. Watch and make sure that you always strike the ball with the center of the mallet head.

17. The secret of hitting far is beginning the stroke soon enough on the forward strokes and late enough on the back strokes. Added distance will be given in all strokes by sharp use of the wrist.

18. The secret of team play is to cover your own position so thoroughly that any adversity will be the fault of the other man.

19. Good players will try to hit always to one of their own side, not to themselves.

20. In good teams, no one cares who hits the goals.

21. Read the rules at least once a year.

## A Cavalry Reverie.

(Live Stock Journal, London, England.)

Ye Gods—Is it all a nightmare, or was there really a war? Why does my old leg go wonky? Has it gone to sleep or is it shrapnel? The last, worse luck, and so it is that realisation comes these days of normal life again, and one only sees the heaving Somme and shattered Arras in the fire light; old faces glimmer and disappear; old memories flash back, old gibes recur, fast moments of terror and fright give one a momentary shudder, and one half-starts to find oneself actually alive and safe with the certain knowledge that one will see the dawn of another day.

And yet, who would not go through it all again? There were bright spots which punctuated that long period of boredom and terror that even the P.B.I. and guns will admit, although they had double the hell of the 'oss soldier. How they stuck it, heaven knows—I don't; but they did. Yet even their lives were cheered by the amazing spirit of the men—these wonderful wags, these blaspheming profane, wits who used their language automatically without vice but with amazing effect! One cannot quote the Tommy verbatim, for his language and force of metaphor is unprintable, but some of his quips and gibes are surely too good to be left for ever to languish in the foul air of the battlefields. Perhaps some of these stories may be common property, but there are one or two gems of repartee that may still bear to be repeated.

Even in the deepest moments of depression, some touch of humour brought one back to normal and made one laugh, forget, and preserve one's morale in a dirty trench; a real humorist was worth three dour rifles.

We returned, alas! from the Somme an inglorious arm, unused as cavalry; our "day" had not been, our old soldiers grouching and out for trouble. We rode down through Méaulte and on, back, back to routine, more soldier's friend, more exasperating "stables," more spit and polish, when one rather bumptious Cockney, leaning over his billet-gate, sang out to a corporal just behind me: "Ho! Horseman, and when did you fight?" Quick as a knife came back the reply: "A blinking long time afore Lord Durby pulled you out, you perisher"—not vastly humorous, perhaps, but apt, and the laugh was ours.

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### News from Stanley Barracks.

The Stanley Barracks Dance Club held a dance in Barracks on Tuesday night, March 3rd, which was attended by a good gathering, and a good time was had by all.

The Station Sergeants Mess Cribbage Team have finished the season tied for first place in the Toronto Garrison Sergeants Cribbage League, with the Queen's Own Rifles, and will play off in the very near future for the right to claim the beautiful silver cup, emblematic of the league championship.

#### EDUCATIONAL CLASSES

The Educational Training Classes in Stanley Barracks, Toronto, are making excellent progress. The keenest interest is taken by those in attendance and the feeling has already been expressed of the advantage accruing from the studies taken up.

The subjects of study are history, especially with reference to military incidents, English grammar, writing, arithmetic and algebra. At the best, owing to the short period allowed—only two hours a week being available, the amount of information imparted is not very great, but enough has been done to prove the value of the classes by the quickening of the minds of the pupils.

As regards the students, they show intelligence of a high order and display a basic knowledge of the service if the classes the subjects of study which may easily be built upon to the advantage of the service, if the classes were taken up in a comprehensive and systematic way.

The object of the classes is not only to give the men a foundation in the elements of the subjects of study but also to furnish them with traditions of the branches of the service to which they belong, so that the spirit of loyalty and intelligent discipline may be developed.

At a recent examination at a Cavalry School, on being asked the characteristics of Cavalry, one candidate replied: "They ride horses and roll their puttees from top to bottom."

Is the general standard of 'Phat' at Stanley Barracks much inferior to that of St. Johns, or are 'Titch' Travers and 'Umps' Taylor the weakest players of the former station?

### News from St. Johns.

#### OBITUARY

The members of the Garrison extend their deepest sympathy to Nursing Sister Wyllie in her recent bereavement.

#### Presentation of Cups.

A very handsome addition has been made to the Squadron collection of trophies by the presentation to the Sergeants and Mens messes of two silver cups from Allan Case, Esq., a former officer of the Regiment.

The cup presented to the Sergeants Mess is to be competed for by an annual jumping competition; whilst the cup for the Mens Mess is to be awarded annually for "horsemanship," and is open to all ranks below that of Sergeant.

#### MONTHLY DANCE

The junior N.C.O.'s and men of the Garrison entertained their many friends at a dance in the Gym. on the evening of February 24th. A large crowd assembled and enjoyed the excellent music furnished by the Barrack Orchestra. The tasteful decorating of the hall evoked many complimentary remarks from the visitors. Refreshments were served at 11 o'clock, and dancing was continued up to the small hours of the morning.

#### Missing Name Competition

The Editor wishes to call the attention of subscribers to the fact that a very handsome cup has been placed at his disposal to be divided into three prizes, to be given to the first three correct solutions Competition. A committee will be received to the Missing Name appointed consisting of a member of the Sergeants' Mess who does not drink; a member of the Mens' Mess who does not eat, and a member of the Officers' Mess who does not use the telephone. This committee will decide the best answers and will award the prizes. All answers to reach the Editor by midnight, March 31st, 1926.

Give the name of the officer, a member of the Cavalry Barracks, St. Johns, P.Q., to whom the under-mentioned sentences apply. Not more than one officer allowed to each sentence.

- 1.—Please don't get up, gentlemen.
- 2.—My goodness, I hate to win so



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handled in a strictly sanitary manner.

much money.

3.—Montreal calling you on the  
phone, Sir.

4.—What word is there of four  
letters beginning with "w" and  
ending with "d" meaning some-  
thing I have said?

5.—"Will some one take my duty  
for me this evening, I have to go to  
Montreal?"

6.—"and so they went to bed  
and all that sort of business."

7.—"Shoot a game of billiards  
with you? Rawther."

8.—"I'll meet you at Windsor  
Station and we can go to Goodwins  
and then to Morgan's."

9.—"My word, but I did give  
them the raspberry."

## Sports.

### HOCKEY

By winning our fourth conse-  
cutive game in the second half of  
the season, the Garrison team has,  
for the first time since entering  
the St. Johns Hockey League, at-  
tained championship honors. There  
still remain two games to be played  
before the season closes, but no  
matter which way these games go  
they cannot affect the premier  
position.

Garrison 3; Elks 2.

Beating the Elks by the odd goal  
in five, the Garrison amply re-  
venged themselves for the defeat  
suffered at the hands of the Elks  
earlier in the season. For the  
whole of the first period the Gar-  
rison maintained a steady attack,  
and the two goals scored by Capt.  
Home and Stanyar were hardly  
sufficient reward for the energy  
expended.

The second period passed score-  
less, despite the most strenuous  
efforts of both sides. Both goalies  
were visited repeatedly and made  
some magnificent stops.

In the third period Latour was  
responsible for the Elks first goal,  
and Capt. Home returned the  
compliment shortly afterwards.  
Towards the end Berger scored  
the last goal of the game.

Garrison 2; Champlain 0.

A large crowd assembled at the  
Academy Rink to watch these two  
teams decide which had the better  
right to meet the Singer team to  
dispute the league leadership.

Shortly after the initial face-off,  
Stanyar, securing the puck, 'wend-  
ed his weary way' through the en-

tire opposing team and shot good  
and hard; Connelly, following in,  
secured the rebound and placed the  
puck where the goalie wasn't,  
which was in the net. For the re-  
mainder of the period the crowd  
witnessed some pretty good hockey  
with the Garrison predominating.

In the second period period the  
opposing team seemed to be paying  
too much attention to Capt. Home,  
and this led to their further un-  
doing, for when the whole team  
converged on him, Capt. Home  
passed the puck to McKerral, who  
had no trouble in taking it up-ice  
and placing it in rear of the goalie,  
much to that gentleman's chagrin.  
After the Champlain team had  
concluded their post-mortem on  
the why and wherefore of the  
second goal, the game proceeded.  
The Garrison seemed now content  
to remain on the defensive, and  
any time the Snowshoers managed  
to pierce their defence they found  
Major Nordheimer right there with  
the goods, for which they had ab-  
solutely no use.

The third session found the  
Champs decidedly aggressive, but  
the Garrison maintained a stub-  
born defence, and Major Nord-  
heimer excelled himself in keeping  
an inviolate goal during a very  
harassing period. There being no  
further score the result was Garri-  
son 2, Champlain 0.

Garrison 2; Singer 1

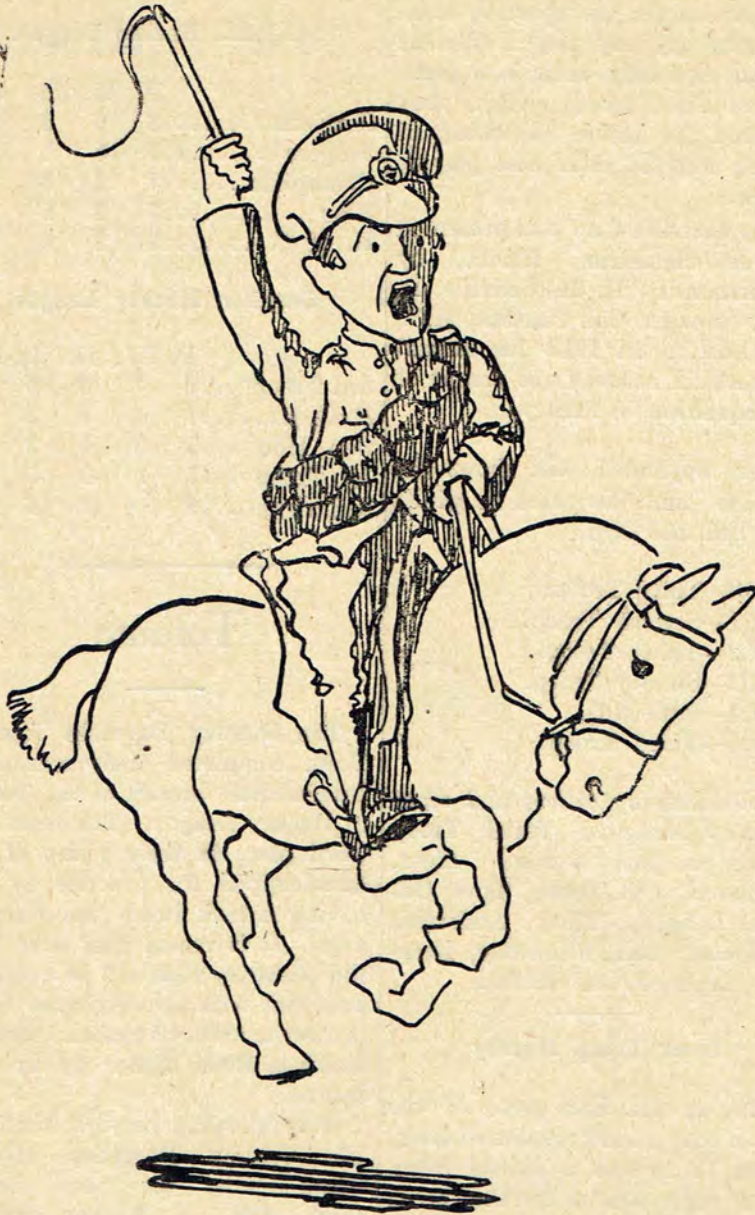
On Saturday evening, February  
28th, the whole of St. Johns and  
his wife turned out to watch the  
struggle for premier honors be-  
tween the above teams. The whole  
personnel of the barracks, with the  
exception of those who were un-  
fortunate enough to be detailed for  
duty, was present and approxi-  
mately correct, carrying multi-col-  
ored favors and rooting boisterous-  
ly. The excitement was so intense  
that the earthquake which occurred  
during the progress of the game  
was completely ignored by the  
spectators.

The game opened with Singers  
staging the initial rush, but Capt.  
Home, securing the puck, passed  
to McKerral, who, winding his way  
forward, shot from the midst of a  
hostile bunch and found the soft  
spot right away, causing a grand  
and glorious feeling to sweep over  
the Garrison supporters, who ex-  
pressed their feelings vociferously.  
Then both teams settled down to  
hockey, and some sterling work  
was seen on both sides. Major Nord-  
heimer was called again and again,  
but each time he handed in a blank  
card to the visitors.

The Garrison opened up the  
second period by taking the play  
into enemy territory, and it wasn't



CAPTAIN BILLY HOME, M.C., AT EQUITATION.



"As He Thinks He Looks."



"As His Instructor Sees Him."

a thousand years or anything like it before McKerral had left his signature on the trellis work immediately behind the Singer custodian. The Singer team attacked unceasingly for the remainder of the period but failed to tally. This was largely due to Major Nordheimer, who could have given Vezina a few pointers on this night of nights.

The final period found the sewing machine men slightly tired. They were evidently feeling the effects of that strenuous preceeding session, and were never really dangerous. Towards the close, Gaudette put them "one up", and from then on both teams fought dourly till the final bell clanged with the score, Garrison 2, Singer 1.

The Singer team took their defeat in a very sporting manner. At the end of the game there was more hand-shaking than that which takes place when the Prince of Wales gets mobbed by a bevy of flappers.

The following are the names of those who represented the Garrison in the games reported above:

Goal, Major Nordheimer; Defence, Cpl. Stanyar and Pte. Blais; Forwards, L./Cpl. McKerral, Capt Home and Tpr. Connely; Subs., Sgt. Gardener, Sgt. Godin, Tpr. Rowe and L/Cpl. Boucher.

"A", R.C.D., 7; "D", R.C.R., 4.

On Tuesday afternoon, March 3rd, the above teams "tangled horns" on the Barrack Rink. The game was cleanly contested, no penalties being handed out by Capt Drury, who handled the game in an able and impartial manner.

Shortly after the start, Stanyar broke through and after "drawing" the goalie, passed to McKerral, the latter having no trouble in opening up the scoring. The R.C.R. team then came into the picture, and Major Nordheimer was forced to extend himself in stopping a hot one from Capt. Home. About half way through

the period Stanyar and McKerral duplicated their earlier performance, thereby placing the "Drags" two up. Towards the close Godin carried the puck the entire length of the ice, and from the ensuing scrimmage in front of the goal, Capt. Salmon hooked the puck into the net.

The play in the second period was of a very even nature. The Drags. scored twice through the medium of Stanyar and Connely. Bert, in goal for the Infantry-men, "tighened up" and stopped a number of what appeared to be certain goals.

The majority of the scoring was done in the last period, which was faster and snappier than in the preceeding sessions. In the first couple of minutes Capt. Home netted a brace of goals for "D" Company, through solo efforts. Stanyar followed this by putting in two more for "A" Squadron; Major Salmon got the fourth goal for the Infantry, and Boucher's untiring efforts were at last reward-

ed when he scored the Cavalry's seventh and last goal.

The teams:

"A", R.C.D.		"D", R.C.R.	
Nordheimer	goal	Bert	
Gardener	Defence	Godin	
Stanyar	"	Blais	
Boucher	Centre	Home	
McKerral	Wing	Salmon	
Connely	"	Parker	
Green	Sub	Bounsall	
Langlois	"	Park	
Rowe	"	Cameron	
Hopewell			

Referee, Capt. Drury.

THE VISIT OF THE GARRISON TEAM TO QUEBEC.

The Garrison Hockey Team from the Cavalry Barracks, St. Johns, P.Q., visited Quebec from March 8th to 11th, and had a very enjoyable trip. The expenses were borne by the Canteen and the money was granted as a mark of appreciation



to the team for winning the St. Johns City Championship. Two games were played in Quebec with the Royal 22nd Regiment and the Aero Club, runners up for the Quebec City League title. While we did not succeed in capturing either game the team made a favourable impression, and considering the quality of the players opposed to them, made a good showing. While in Quebec the team were the guests of the Royal 22nd Regiment at the Citadel, and every thing possible was done for their comfort by Major Archambault, Officer Commanding, and the Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of that unit.

#### The Garrison vs. The Royal 22nd Regiment.

This game was played Monday afternoon, March 9th, at the Garrison rink before a large and distinguished gathering of Military, among whom Brig.-Gen. Landry, Colonel Commandant, Lt.-Col. W. Pope, and Officers of the District Headquarters were prominent. The 22nd Regiment had strengthened their team for the game, and this, coupled with the small ice surface, proved too much

of a handicap for the Garrison to overcome. The game was far from being the one-sided one that the score would indicate and only the sterling work of Sgt. Prott in goal for the 22nd Regiment kept the Garrison from registering more frequently. For the Garrison, Capt. Home was always prominent scoring their only tally, while Prott, Power and Brisebois, the latter from the Sons of Ireland team, excelled for the Royal 22nd.

#### Garrison vs. Aero Club.

Played at the Arena on Tuesday night, March 10th. The larger ice surface was more to the liking of our team, who, reinforced by Huard, of the 22nd., kept the strong Aero Club extended to the limit for the first two periods. During the last period the Garrison weakened, and the Aeros ran in three goals to the soldiers one. Huard and Connolly scored for the Garrison, the latter from a rebound on a smart play, while Capt. Home and Stanyar were always prominent.

#### Garrison Hockey Cup

All ranks will join in congratulating the Third Troop on winning

the "Codville" Cup for 1925. All members of the team are to be commended for the sporting manner in which they played all their games, especially their last game against First Troop, when they suffered the severe handicap of having four of their best players absent.

The Codville Cup was presented to "A" Squadron, R.C.D., by Lieutenant H. H. M. Codville, R.C.D., (now Lt. Col. Codville, M.C., P.P.C.L.I.), in 1913, for annual competition between the troops of the Squadron in hockey.

The appended list shows the winners and the years in which they held the Cup:

- 1913—Third Troop.
- 1921—Second Troop.
- 1922—Third Troop.
- 1923—Second Troop.
- 1924—Sqn. H.Q.
- 1925—Third Troop.

The following officer and other ranks represented Third Troop during the past season: Lieut. Hammond, Cpl. Green, Tprs. Gilmore, Langlois, Tibby, Anderson, McGowan, Ross, Finnessey, Brennan, Beaulieu, and Biltton.

#### Inter Troop Hockey

Playing the last game of the season with a sadly weakened team, Third Troop had to extend themselves right out to the last notch to "nose out" First Troop by the narrow margin of three goals to two.

From the initial lto the terminating whistle the game was stubbornly and cleanly contested. Hard knocks were given and taken all in good part. First Troop obtained an early lead, Shorrocks putting them one ahead, and although Third Troop tried hard they failed to "register" in the opening period.

In the second period "Red" Green found the net, (is this the first time this season, putting 3rd Troop on level terms; but Stanyar not seeing the joke, was unkind enough to shove the "First" into the lead again shortly afterwards. However, the end of the period found both troops on level terms, Beaulieu having "twanged the twine" in the meantime.

The third session found both teams working for a deciding goal. Lieut. Hammond, in the nets for Third Troop, blocked one or two hot ones. Langlois, in the last stages of the game, scored the goal which decided the game and incidentally "cinched" league honours for Third Troop.

#### FINAL STANDING OF LEAGUES.

##### St. Johns Hockey League.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Garrison .....	8	6	2	12
Singers .....	8	5	3	10
Champlain .....	7	4	3	8
Elks .....	7	2	5	4
K. of C. ....	8	2	6	4

##### Garrison Hockey League

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
3rd Troop ...	7	7	0	0	14
R. C. R. ....	7	4	1	2	9
Sqn. Hdq. ...	5	2	1	2	5
1st Troop ...	7	2	0	5	4
2nd Troop ...	6	0	0	6	0

#### Toronto

The Stanley Barracks Hockey Team completed their season in Intermediate branch of the Toronto Hockey League. The team was third place in their group of the handicapped for practice by not having a rink inside the Barrack area. It is hoped that next year the necessary rink will be available and that with opportunities for a greater amount of practice we may finish a little higher up in the league.

The following players composed the Stanley Barracks Hockey Team during the past season: Goal, Pte. N. Walker, R.C.R.; Defence, Sgt. W. C. Hare, R.C.D. L/Cpl. H. L. Smuck, R.C.D., and L/Cpl. H. Jones, R.C.R.; Centre, Tpr. A. E. Galloway, R.C.D., Wings, Pte. J. H. Adams, R.C.R., Cpl. J. Brown, R.C.R., Tpr. L. Treadwell, R.C.D.

One of the sporting events of the season was the hockey match played at the Arena Gardens, Toronto, on Friday, March 6th, between the R.C.R. from Wolseley Barracks, London, and the Stanley Barracks Hockey Team.

The R.C.R. from London assumed the offensive by first of all challenging the Toronto team, and then, following their usual vigorous tactics, came to Toronto and after a desperate struggle defeated the Barrack team by the score of 3 to 2.

The game, which was characterized by the utmost good feeling, was keenly contested throughout. The brilliant rushes of Captain Wood and Mr. Roy, of the London team, were ably offset by the defensive tactics of Cpls. Smuck and Jones, together with the good back-checking of Tpr. Galloway. Sergeant Dymond, in goal for the

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visitors, played a brilliant game, and had it not been for his outstanding work the score might have been somewhat different.

Dr. "Rod" Smylie, of the St. Patricks professional team, kindly acted as referee and capably handled the game. Capt. Bate, R.C.D., and Lieut. Blake, R.C.E., acted as goal umpires, and Capt. Wood, R.C.D., acted as timekeeper.

The teams lined up as follows:

LONDON		TORONTO
Dymond	goal	Van Wort
Roy	Defence	Smuck
Strudwick	"	Jones
Wood	Centre	Galloway
Harvey	R. Wing	Adams
Redmond	L. Wing	Brown
Boudreau	Sub	Chadwick
Prodwick	"	Williams

Our thanks are due to Mr. "Andy" Taylor and the management of the Arena Gardens, who very generously gave us the use of their ice for this game. The audience, although small, was select and appreciative.

Training was poor and this may have been due to the weather conditions for some time past which put practice out of the question, and also to the quietness with which Paardeberg day was observed.

It was hinted after the game that had a portion of the Barracks defence not been handicapped by carrying an enormous weight of hair that perhaps the result might have been different.

The original plan of the R.C.R. from London was to have played in Toronto, Kingston, and St. John's P.Q., with the hope of promoting the spirit of competition in sport, so necessary to the welfare of the service, but owing to the lateness of the season and the mild weather prevailing, they will hardly be able to attain their objective this year, but it is to be hoped that now the ball has started rolling that such a series of games can be discussed during the summer months and brought about next winter.

The spirit of sportsmanship displayed by the R.C.R. from London in coming to Toronto and playing such a game is characteristic of the splendid regiment they represent.

A disgruntled visitor the Isle of Wight was told that there was some idea of building an asylum on the island.

"Why not build a wall around the island?" he growled.

# THE C.O.'s NIGHTMARE.



## Bran Mash.

Can anyone inform us if 'Heavy' has visited his 'Ant' recently?

During the examination in Musketry at the R.S. of C. on the completion of the recent course for Lieutenants and N.C.O.'s, the examining officer asked one of the attached, "Now tell me in your own words, exactly, what you would do when you load your rifle."

N.B.D.: "I open the bolt and

put four in the tin box and one in the tunnel."

From a reliable source we learn that Sgt. Inst. Hopkinson has first claim on all cross-word puzzles entering the Sergeants' Mess for week commencing March 15th.

Sgt. P. Godon, R.C.R., giving detail to a P.T. squad in the Gym, "Now, every man must lie down on his back and move his legs in the air as though he was riding a bicycle."

Very soon he saw that one man had stopped the exercise.

"Why have you stopped?" the Sergeant asked.

"If you please, Sergeant," replied the attached N.C.O., "I'm free-wheeling."

The most confirmed pessemist among the Garrison supporters declared that even the elements were conspiring to cheat us out of the cup. He cited as instances:-the abnormal thaw which occurred when we were tied with Singers for first place; the boisterous



weather following that made hockey impossible; and finally, the earthquake which occurred during the latter stages of the final game when we were in a leading position.

One of our latest recruits, after several attempts to stay on his horse, had lost some of his exuberance.

He was standing outside the stables, looking the spirit of melancholy, when his instructor approached.

"What's the matter, my lad?" asked the Instructor. "Home sick?"

"Oh, a little," was the answer, "you see, I'm just a raw recruit."

"Cheer up, you'll soon be all right. But you shouldn't say 'raw recruit'. The 'raw' is superfluous."

The recruit rubbed his chin reflectively, and then replied with sad emphasis, "Not when you join the Cavalry, it ain't, Sir."

An American was visiting a farm in Ulster and Pat was showing him all the fowl of the farmyard. When they had nearly finished Pat pointed over to a place where a lot of fowl were gathered, and

said, "D'ye see them hens with the square nebs?"

"Yes," said the American.

"Well," said Pat, "them's ducks."

Our tame spring poet, inspired by the weather, no doubt, has relieved himself of the following:

Oh, how I love the springtime,  
The young time of the year.  
My heart just beats in "jigg-time"  
O Spring, now you are here.

I love to do spring training,  
And pace the barrack square.  
And oh! when it is raining,  
You should hear our Sergeant swear.

I love the closing days of Lent,  
Walking leagues on leagues,  
When all my energy is spent,  
On "cleaning-up" fatigues.

But best of all, I love the day  
The "Estimates" are passed  
"clear";

For then I know my humble pay  
Is safe for another year.

An Isle of Wight clergyman, returning to his parish after a prolonged absence, astonished a meet-

ing of the Guild of Dear Old Souls by exclaiming cheerfully, "I am delighted to see so many old Cowes faces around me."

At a recent examination at the R.S.C., Toronto, the following question was asked:

"You are in charge of your troop and one of your men during the march reports the loss of a shoe. What would you do?"

The answer to the above question received from one candidate was as follows:

"If one of my men were to lose his shoe I would report such to the Orderly Seryeant and let him look after the finding or replacing of it. Note—How he could lose his shoe during a march gets me."

Has Dan Forgreaives "found the lady" yet, and is he still collecting "hearts?" This refers to a certain card game, not to the lighter side of life, as one might suppose.

Mother, relating story: "Once upon a time, a long—"

Tiny Tot, interrupting: "Do all fairy tales begin like that, mother?"

Mother: "No, darling, some commence, 'I'm sorry I'm late, my dear, but I was on duty.'"

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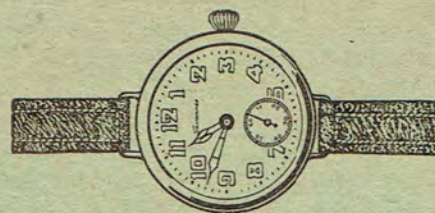
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